

[Thirty-ninth year of Publication.]

# DUCHESS AND ULSTER CO. FARMERS' ALMANAC



FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

# 1857

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR,  
And (until July 4th) the 81st Year of American Independence.

Containing, also, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Length of Days and Nights, Time of High Water, &c. &c. &c. Agricultural Remarks, Cures, valuable Tables, Anecdotes, Recipes, and Miscellany.

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BY SAMUEL HART WRIGHT.

(Successor to the late David Young.)

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POUGHKEEPSIE:  
PUBLISHED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY  
CLEVELAND, REED & CO.,  
255 Main Street.

# THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY

AS GOVERNED BY THE

## TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

Head and Face ♀



Feet. ♏

To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the calendar page, and against the day in the sixth column, you have the sign or place of the moon; then find the sign here; and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern. The idea that the Moon's place or the signs, have any effect on the human body ought not to be believed.

### THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

#### SPRING SIGNS.

1. ♈ Aries, or Ram.
2. ♉ Taurus, or Bull.
3. ♊ Gemini, or Twins.

#### SUMMER SIGNS.

4. ♋ Cancer, or Crab fish.
5. ♌ Leo, or Lion.
6. ♍ Virgo, or Virgin.

#### AUTUMN SIGNS.

7. ♎ Libra, or Balance.
8. ♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.
9. ♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman.

#### WINTER SIGNS.

10. ♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
11. ♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
12. ♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

### EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

● New Moon, and Moon generally. ☽ First Quarter. ☽ Full Moon. ☽ Last Quar  
 ter. ☽ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head. ☽ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail. ☽ In Apogee—farthest from Earth. ☽ In Perigee—nearest to the Earth. ☽ Highest—Moon farthest North. ☽ Lowest—Moon farthest South. ☽ Saturn. ☽ Venus. ☽ Near together. ☽ Jupiter. ☽ Mercury. ☽ 90° apart. ☽ Opposition, or 180° apart; ☽ Mars, 7° Stars, ☽ Sun, ☽ Herschel.

### THE WEATHER.

It is but just to state to the public, that they know as much about the weather for the coming year as we do. No Mathematician or Astronomer, however able in his profession, can possibly "cipher out" the weather. When such predictions are seen in Almanacs, they should be regarded as mere guess work, entitled to no confidence, and as likely to fail as to be true.

ALMANAC  
No. 22325.

## CALCULATIONS FOR

An Almanac for the Year of our Lord, **1857**, (being the first after Bissextile, and until the 4th of July, the 81st year of American Independence.) Adapted to the Horizon and Meridian of New York.—By Samuel H. Wright, Dundee, Yates County, New York.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Dominical Letter,	-	-	D.	Easter Sunday,	-	-	April	12.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,	-	15		Rogation Sunday,	-	-	May	17.
Epact, (Moon's age,) January 1st,	-	4		Ascension Day,	-	-	May	21.
Solar Cycle,	-	-	18	Whitsunday, (Pentecost,)	-	-	May	31.
Roman Indiction,	-	-	15	Trinity Sunday,	-	-	June	7.
Julian Period,	-	-	6570	Advent Sunday,	-	-	Nov.	29.

### EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

			D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox,	-	-	March	20	10 49 M.
Summer Solstice,	-	-	June	21	7 30 M.
Autumnal Equinox,	-	-	Sept.	22	9 37 E.
Winter Solstice,	-	-	Dec.	21	3 21 E.

### CUSTOMARY NOTES.

VENUS will be Evening Star until May 10th, then Morning Star the balance of the year. MARS will be Evening Star until June 7th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. JUPITER will be Evening Star until April 11th, then Morning Star until November 3d. SATURN will be Evening Star until July 10th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

The MOON will run highest this year, September 11th, to a declination of  $28^{\circ} 44' 1.3''$  north, having a right ascension at that time of 5 hours 57 minutes. It runs lowest, September 25th, to  $28^{\circ} 44' 11.5''$ , south declination, having a right ascension of 17 hours 58 minutes, 32.22 sec.

This is a *maximum*, the MOON's nodes being this year, (July 23d) at the Equinoxes.

The SUN will be north of the Equator this tropical year, dating from the Solstice of December, 1856, 186 days, 10 hours 48 minutes; and south of it, 178 days 18 hours 50 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 15 hours, 17 minutes; which is caused by the slower motion of the Earth in the Summer Season, when it is in that part of its orbit furthest from the SUN.

Distance of the EARTH from the SUN, January 1st and December 31st, 93,505,607 miles; July 1st, 96,695,200 miles; and April 2d, and October 2d, 95,103,000 miles; the latter being the mean distance.

MERCURY will be in a position favorable for visibility about January 12th, May 5th, September 1st, and December 26th; at which time the Planet will be in the Western sky soon after Sunset; also about February 23th, June 29th, and October 19th, when it will be in the East just before Sunrise.

VENUS will be brightest on the 4th of April, and the 15th of June, being in the West in the former case at Sunset, and in the East in the latter at Sunrise.

SATURN's rings will be visible the whole of 1857, with a glass of moderate power.

VENUS will retrograde from April 19th to May 30th. MARS moves direct all of the year. JUPITER retrogrades from September 5th to January 1st 1858. SATURN will retrograde until March 8th, and from November 8th, to the end of the year.

## ECLIPSES FOR 1857.

There will be two Eclipses this year, both being of the Sun.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, March 25th. This Eclipse will not be visible east of the meridian, or longitude of Washington. West of said line it will be both visible and *partial*, and will commence at, or just before sunset. The Eclipse will be upon the Sun at the time of sunset in all the Western States.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 17th, at about midnight, in the United States, and hence invisible here.

## NEW TIDE TABLE.

~~As~~ The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of New York.

In the last column but one of the Calendar pages, you have the time the Moon is South, and by adding thereto the hours and minutes in the following table, you will have the time of High Water at all the places named below; also the rise of water in feet.

	h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.
Albany, N. Y.	3	30	1	Egg Harbor, Gt.	9	34	5	Montauk Point,	8	10	2.0
Amboy, N. J.,	8	15	5	Egg Harbor, Litt.	10	3	5	Mount Desert,	11	2	25
Baltimore,	6	33	1.3	Elizabeth Point,	8	57	5	Nantucket,	12	24	3.1
Bay of Fundy,	12	00	60	Fairfield, Conn.,	10	58	6	Narrows, N. Y.,	8	2	6
Blue Hill Bay,	11	00	12	Guildford, Conn.,	10	28	5	New Bedford,	7	57	3.8
Boston,	11	27	10.6	Halifax, N. S.	7	30	9	New Haven,	11	16	5.8
Bridgeport, Ct.,	11	11	6.5	Hampton, N. H.,	11	15	12	New London,	9	28	2.6
Brunswick, N. J.,	9	5	5	Hampton Roads,	8	37	5	Newport,	7	45	3.9
Campo Bello,	11	00	25	Hartford, Conn.,	9	25		New York,	8	13	3.9
Cape Ann,	11	30	11	Hell Gate,	9	35	6	Norwalk, Conn.,	10	54	
Cape Cod,	11	30	6	Huntington, L. I.,	11	30	5	Norwich,	10	56	
Cape Fear,	7	19	4.5	Islip, L. I.,	8	6	6	Philadelphia,	1	18	6.0
Cape Hatteras,	9	1	5.	Jamaica Bay,	8	0	5	Portland,	11	25	8.8
Cape Henlopen,	5	45	5	Kennebunk, Me.,	11	15	10	Portsmouth N. H.,	11	23	8.6
Cape Henry,	7	51	6	Kingston, N. Y.,	2	30	2	Providence,	8	25	5
Castine, Me.,	11	00	12	Lubec,	11	30	26	Sag Harbor,	9	52	
Charleston,	7	13	5.3	Marblehead,	11	30	10	Sandy Hook,	7	29	4.8
Eastport, Me.,	11	30	15	Martha's Vineyard,	7	37		St. John's,	12	00	30

The actual rise of the Tides depends on the strength and direction of the Wind, and it not unfrequently happens that a Tide which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a Tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The Table above, is corrected from the Official Tide Table, published by A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey. But only those Ports, or places indicated by *italics* are thus corrected. The others remain as they have been for a long time, and are supposed to be nearly correct.

NOTE.—The calculations of this Almanac have been made exclusively for it. The Sun's Rising and Setting are adapted to *apparent time*, this being most in use.—All the other tables are in *clock time*. The column of *Moon's Place* shows the Signs of the Zodiac or Constellation of Stars in which the Moon is situated at noon.

N. B.—Persons who work out any of the Problems in this Almanac, and who choose to send Solutions, as well as the answers, Post Paid, to the Calculator, at Dundee, N. Y., before May 15, 1857, will have the same duly acknowledged in the next year's Almanac.

# 1. JANUARY. Begins on Thursday, has 31 days. 1857.

## Moon's Phases,

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter,	3	7	18	M.
Full Moon,	10	4	12	M.
Last Quarter,	17	11	54	E.
New Moon,	25	6	30	E.

PROB. 1.—Required the greatest area which can be included by four lines, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*.

PROB. 2.—There is a number consisting of four digits, in arithmetical progression, which if divided by their sum, the quotient will be 1234, and if 6174, be added to it, the digits will be inverted.

Required the number.

PROB. 3.—It is required to divide \$10,

Day of Month	Day of Week	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place	Moon	Moon	High water.	
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. S.		sets.	south.		
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Thu	Circumcision.	7	26	4 34	22 59	ℳℳ	10 45	4 43	morn.
2	Fri	⊕ near ♀. Strong	7	25	4 35	22 53	ℳ	11 55	5 30	0 36
3	Sat	Bt. Princeton 1777.	7	25	4 35	22 47	ℳ	morn.	6 18	1 26
4	D	T. Nelson d. 1789.	7	24	4 36	22 41	ℳ	1 8	7 8	2 20
5	Mon	⊕ in perig. winds.	7	24	4 36	22 34	ℳ	2 24	8 1	3 19
6	Tue	Epiphany. Snow.	7	23	4 37	22 27	ℳ	3 40	8 58	4 24
7	Wed	♀'s ⊕'s seen 1610.	7	23	4 37	22 19	ℳ	4 56	9 59	5 30
8	Thu	Moon furthest N.	7	22	4 38	22 11	ℳ	6 8	11 1	6 34
9	Fri	Moon near ♀. Clear.	7	22	4 38	22 3	ℳ	7 11	morn.	7 32
10	Sat	D'rk Day Lon. 1812	7	21	4 39	21 54	ℳ	rises.	0 1	8 21
11	D	Linnaus di. 1778.	7	21	4 39	21 44	ℳ	6 19	0 58	9 13
12	Mon	Expl. in Leyden, 1807.	7	20	4 40	21 35	ℳ	7 28	1 51	9 57
13	Tue	Lexington bu. 1840.	7	19	4 41	21 24	ℳ	8 33	2 39	10 39
14	Wed	Bruce d. 1611. Snow	7	18	4 42	21 14	ℳ	9 36	3 22	11 17
15	Thu	♀ gr. elong. E. or	7	18	4 42	21 3	ℳ	10 37	4 3	11 55
16	Fri	Gibbon d. '94. rain.	7	17	4 43	20 51	ℳ	11 36	4 43	ev. 36
17	Sat	Moon in apogee.	7	16	4 44	20 39	ℳ	morn.	5 22	1 18
18	D	Ba. Kingsbridge '77.	7	15	4 45	20 27	ℳ	0 38	6 3	2 2
19	Mon	Copernicus b. 1472.	7	14	4 46	20 14	ℳ	1 38	6 45	2 56
20	Tue	Peace decla. 1783.	7	13	4 47	20 1	ℳ	2 41	7 31	3 48
21	Wed	♀ stat. and in perig.	7	13	4 47	19 48	ℳ	3 46	8 20	4 43
22	Thu	⊕ lowest. Clear and	7	12	4 48	19 34	ℳ	4 48	9 14	5 46
23	Fri	Wm. Pitt di. 1806.	7	11	4 49	19 20	ℳ	5 49	10 10	6 45
24	Sat	Ba. La Canada 1847	7	10	4 50	19 6	ℳ	6 41	11 7	7 38
25	D	Burns born 1759.	7	9	4 51	18 51	ℳ	sets.	ev. 3	8 23
26	Mon	Moon near ♀. cold.	7	8	4 52	18 36	ℳ	6 5	0 58	9 13
27	Tue	Burr's conspi. 1807.	7	7	4 53	18 20	ℳℳ	7 20	1 50	9 56
28	Wed	⊕ near ♂. Warmer.	7	6	4 54	18 4	ℳℳ	8 34	2 39	10 39
29	Thu	Moon near Venus.	7	5	4 55	17 48	ℳ	9 47	3 27	11 19
30	Fri	⊕ near ♀. ⊕ perig.	7	4	4 56	17 32	ℳ	10 59	4 15	morn.
31	Sat	♀ Inf. ♂ ⊕. Cloudy.	7	2	4 58	17 15	ℳ	morn.	5 5	0 7

## 2. FEBRUARY. Begins on Sunday, has 28 days. 1857.

### Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter,	1	3	24	E.
Full Moon,	8	6	57	E.
Last Quarter,	16	9	24	E.
New Moon,	24	7	2	M.

000 into three parts, such that the first being put at interest at 7 per cent for two years, and the second at 6 per cent for 3 years, and the third at 5 per cent for 4 years, shall produce equal amounts.

PROB. 4.—A merchant gave away \$100 a year, for two years, and added to his estate annually, an amount equal to half of what was not thus expended. At the end of the 2d year his money was doubled. How much had he at first?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water.	
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. S.					
			H. M.	H. M.	°	'	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	D	Lempriere di. 1824.	7	1 4 59	16 58	γ	0 13	5 47	0 58	
2	Mon	Loren. Dow d. 1834.	7	0 5	0 16 40	τ	1 19	6 52	1 46	
3	Tue	Peace of Paris, 1783	6	59 5	1 16 23	χ	2 44	7 50	3 33	
4	Wed	⊕ highest. Look for	6	58 5	2 16 5	χ	3 57	8 50	4 13	
5	Thu	Moon near Saturn.	6	57 5	3 15 47	Π	5 0	9 50	5 22	
6	Fri	Dr. Priestly d. 1804.	6	56 5	4 15 28	Π	5 54	10 48	6 25	
7	Sat	H. Neede d. 1828. a	6	54 5	6 15 9	□	6 37	11 41	7 19	
8	D	Septuagesima. thaw.	6	53 5	7 14 50	□ rises.		morn.	8 1	
9	Mon	Uranus □ ⊕. Rain.	6	52 5	8 14 31	Ω	6 17	0 30	8 48	
10	Tue	Gr. Comet of 1680.	6	51 5	9 14 12	Ω	7 21	1 15	9 30	
11	Wed	♀ Stat. Clear and	6	50 5	10 13 52	Ω	8 23	1 58	10 4	
12	Thu	♀ near 4. cold.	6	48 5	12 13 32	π	9 23	2 38	10 38	
13	Fri	D. Young di. 1852.	6	47 5	13 13 12	π	10 23	3 17	11 12	
14	Sat	Valentine. ⊕ apog.	6	46 5	14 12 51	△	11 25	3 57	11 49	
15	D	Rome a Repub. '98.	6	44 5	16 12 31	△ morn.	4 38	ev. 30		
16	Mon	The Independ. lost 1853.	6	43 5	17 12 10	△	0 28	5 23	1 19	
17	Tue	Luther died 1546.	6	42 5	18 11 49	π	1 31	6 11	2 10	
18	Wed	⊕ lowest. Snow or	6	41 5	19 11 28	π	2 33	7 11	3 12	
19	Thu	James I. killed 1437	6	39 5	21 11 6	†	3 35	7 56	4 19	
20	Fri	(19.) Florida ceded 1821.	6	38 5	22 10 45	†	4 30	8 52	5 24	
21	Sat	Moon near ♀. rain.	6	37 5	23 10 23	γ	5 17	9 48	6 23	
22	D	Washington b. 1732.	6	35 5	25 10 1	γ	5 57	10 44	7 15	
23	Mon	J.Q. Adams d. 1848.	6	34 5	26 9 39	γ	6 29	11 37	8 2	
24	Tue	(25.) ♀ gr. elong. W.	6	33 5	27 9 17	π sets.	ev. 29	8 47		
25	Wed	Ash Wednesday.	6	31 5	29 8 55	π	7 30	1 19	9 34	
26	Thu	Moon near ♂ & 4.	6	30 5	30 8 32	κ	8 43	2 8	10 14	
27	Fri	Venus gr. elong. E.	6	29 5	31 8 10	κ	10 1	2 59	10 54	
28	Sat	(27.) ⊕ perigee.	6	27 5	33 7 47	τ	11 18	3 52	11 44	

PROB. 6.—Given  $x^6y^3 - x^{12} = 9728$  : and  $x^2y^5 + x^8y^2 = 40320$  to find  $x$  and  $y$ .

NOTE.—We insert this Prob. again this year, for the purpose of eliciting a direct and short solution of it, without resorting to Newton's or Horner's Method. Let  $x$  and  $y$  be eliminated in the usual way.

## Moon's Phases,

D. H. M.

First Quarter,	2	11	34	E.
Full Moon,	10	11	21	M.
Last Quarter,	18	4	7	E.
New Moon,	25	5	32	E.

PROB. 6.—Required the distance between the sides of two equilateral triangles whose sides are parallel, the one inscribed within a circle, and the other circumscribed about it, the latter being ten feet on each side.

PROB. 7.—Given to find  $x$ , and  $y$ , by direct elimination, and without resorting to Horner's Method,  $x^{10}y^5 + x^{20} = 244$ , and  $x^6y^7 + x^{16}y^2 = 2196$ .

Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water.						
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. S.										
			H. M.	H. M.	°	'	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					
1	D	1st Sunday in Lent.	6	26	5	34	7	24	♀	morn.	4	47	morn.		
2	Mon	Czar Nicholas di. 1855.	6	25	5	35	7	1	♂	0	36	5	45	0	40
3	Tue	⊕ highest. <i>Cold</i>	6	24	5	36	6	38	♂	1	48	6	45	1	44
4	Wed	Presidential Inaug.	6	22	5	38	6	15	□	2	53	7	44	2	52
5	Thu	La Place di, 1827.	6	21	5	39	6	52	□	3	50	8	42	4	2
6	Fri	♀ in Apheli. <i>winds.</i>	6	19	5	41	6	29	⊕	4	38	9	36	5	10
7	Sat	Revo. Warsaw, '94.	6	18	5	42	5	6	⊕	5	13	10	26	6	10
8	D	2d Sunday in Lent.	6	17	5	43	4	42	⊕	5	44	11	11	7	0
9	Mon	Venus Perihelion.	6	15	5	45	4	19	♀	6	6	11	54	7	41
10	Tue	Benj. West d. 1820.	6	14	5	46	3	35	♀	rises.	morn.			8	14
11	Wed	<i>Look for snow.</i>	6	13	5	47	3	32	♀	7	12	0	34	8	52
12	Thu	Martyr of Gregory.	6	11	5	49	3	8	♀	8	13	1	14	9	28
13	Fri	⊕ discovered 1781.	6	10	5	50	2	44	♀	9	14	1	54	10	0
14	Sat	Moon apog. ♂ ♂ 4.	6	9	5	51	2	21	□	10	17	2	35	10	35
15	D	3d Sunday in Lent.	6	7	5	53	1	57	□	11	19	3	18	11	11
16	Mon	Bowditch d. 1838.	6	6	5	54	1	33	⊕	morn.	4	4	11	56	
17	Tue	St. Patrick's Day.	6	4	5	56	1	10	⊕	0	21	4	53	ev.	46
18	Wed	⊕ lowest. <i>Stormy</i>	6	3	5	57	0	46	⊕	1	23	5	45	1	43
19	Thu	Calhoun b. 1782.	6	2	5	58	S.	22	†	2	16	6	39	2	44
20	Fri	Spring begins. ⊕e. 4	6	0	6	0	N.	1	†	3	9	7	34	3	51
21	Sat	Cranmer burnt 1556	5	59	6	1	0	25	VS	3	51	8	29	4	56
22	D	Dr. Edwards d. 1758	5	58	6	2	0	49	VS	4	25	9	22	5	56
23	Mon	Madrid taken 1808.	5	56	6	4	1	12	⊕	4	56	10	15	6	50
24	Tue	♀ near ⊕. <i>weather.</i>	5	55	6	5	1	36	⊕	sets.	11	5	7	36	
25	Wed	Lady Day. ⊕ eclips.	5	54	6	6	1	59	⊗	6	19	11	55	8	15
26	Thu	Moon in perigee.	5	52	6	8	2	23	⊗	7	35	ev.	46	9	2
27	Fri	⊕ near ♂. <i>Fair.</i>	5	51	6	9	2	47	♀	8	55	1	40	9	49
28	Sat	½ □ ⊕. ♀ near ⊕.	5	50	6	10	3	10	♀	10	15	2	36	10	36
29	D	5th Sunday in Lent.	5	48	6	12	3	33	♂	11	37	3	35	11	27
30	Mon	Peace Treat. Europe 1856	5	47	6	13	3	57	♂	morn.	4	37	morn.		
31	Tue	Moon high'st. <i>Rain.</i>	5	46	6	14	4	20	□	0	48	5	38	0	29

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

First Quarter,	1	8	38	M.
Full Moon,	9	4	32	M.
Last Quarter,	17	7	4	M.
New Moon,	24	2	18	M.
First Quarter,	30	7	22	E.

PROB. 8.—The sides of a hexagon are four feet each, required the diameter of each of the largest six equal circles described in it.

PROB. 9.—In the segment of a circle the versed sine is 2, and the chord of the arc 24. Required the diameter of the circle to which the segment belongs.

PROB. 10.—The area of a triangle is 160, and two of its sides are 20 and 40. Required the base and perpendicular.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon	Moon	High
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's decN.		sets.	south.	water.
		H. M.	H. M.	°		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Wed	Moon highest. <i>Good</i>	5 44	6 16	4 43	Π	1 48	6 37	1 35
2	Thu	T. Jefferson b. 1743.	5 43	6 17	5 6	□	2 37	7 33	2 42
3	Fri	Napier d. 1617. <i>weather</i> .	5 42	6 18	5 28	□	3 17	8 23	3 50
4	Sat	Venus brightest.	5 41	6 19	5 52	□	3 47	9 10	4 50
5	D	Palm Sunday. <i>Cool</i> .	5 40	6 20	6 15	Ω	4 13	9 53	5 42
6	Mon	Alex. Great d. 323 B. C.	5 39	6 21	6 36	Ω	4 34	10 34	6 28
7	Tue	Rubini born 1795.	5 38	6 22	7 0	Π	4 53	11 13	7 8
8	Wed	Bat. Thassus 46.	5 36	6 24	7 23	Π	rises.	11 53	7 43
9	Thu	Peace with Eng. '84	5 35	6 25	7 45	Π	7 4	morn.	8 13
10	Fri	Good Friday. ☽ apog.	5 34	6 26	8 7	△	8 7	0 33	8 51
11	Sat	24 ☽. Fine weather.	5 32	6 28	8 29	△	9 9	1 15	9 27
12	D	Easter Sunday.	5 31	6 29	8 51	Π	10 12	2 0	10 6
13	Mon	(12) H. Clay b. '77.	5 30	6 30	9 12	Π	11 14	2 48	10 43
14	Tue	Moon lowest. <i>Snow</i>	5 28	6 32	9 34	Π	morn.	3 38	11 30
15	Wed	Cassini died 1756.	5 27	6 33	9 55	†	0 10	4 31	ev. 23
16	Thu	Shakspeare b. 1564.	5 26	6 34	10 17	†	1 3	5 25	1 21
17	Fri	Franklin di. 1790.	5 25	6 35	10 38	▽	1 51	6 19	2 23
18	Sat	♀ Station. <i>flurries</i> .	5 23	6 37	10 59	▽	2 23	7 11	3 22
19	D	Low Sunday. <i>Wet</i> .	5 22	6 38	11 20	▽	2 54	8 2	4 25
20	Mon	Geo. Clinton d. 1812	5 21	6 39	11 40	▽	3 22	8 52	5 24
21	Tue	Mercury near Mars.	5 19	6 41	12 1	▽	3 45	9 41	6 16
22	Wed	Dr. Rush di. 1800.	5 18	6 42	12 21	☽	4 9	10 31	7 5
23	Thu	⊕ near 24. <i>Clear</i>	5 17	6 43	12 41	☽	4 35	11 23	7 48
24	Fri	☽ near 3. <i>and</i>	5 16	6 44	13 0	▽	sets.	ev. 18	8 37
25	Sat	⊕ near ♀. <i>warmer</i> .	5 15	6 45	13 20	▽	9 8	1 17	9 32
26	D	2d Sun. aft. Easter.	5 13	6 47	13 39	☽	10 27	2 20	10 22
27	Mon	Mercury near ♀.	5 12	6 48	13 59	☽	11 36	3 24	11 16
28	Tue	Moon near Saturn.	5 11	6 49	14 17	Π	morn.	4 27	morn.
29	Wed	Venus near Uranus.	5 10	6 50	14 36	Π	0 33	5 26	0 19
30	Thu	Washington Inaug.'89.	5 8	6 52	14 54	□	1 15	6 19	1 22

## Moon's Phases,

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 8 9 15 E.  
 Last Quarter, 16 6 14 E.  
 New Moon, 23 9 52 M.  
 First Quarter, 30 8 16 M.

PROB. 11.—Required the largest ball that can be included in a hollow cone, whose base is 24, and sides 20.

PROB. 12.—A. B. & C. trade with \$6522. 50, and gain \$1220.33. A's stock + B's is to B's + C's, as 5 to 7; and C's—B's is to C's + B's, as 1 to 7. What is each one's part of the gain?

PROB. 13.—What is the solid contents of a log, or frustum of a cone, 90 feet

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. N.				
			H. M.	H. M.	°	'	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	Ist World's Fair 1851.	5	6 6 54	15 13	℞	1 49	7 8	2 22
2	Sat	Bat. Lutzen 1813.	5	5 6 55	15 31	℞	2 17	7 52	3 19
3	D	♀ near ♂. Rain and	5	4 6 56	15 48	℞	2 39	8 33	4 15
4	Mon	B. Tewksbury 1471.	5	3 6 57	16 6	℞	2 59	9 13	5 0
5	Tue	Bonaparte d. 1821.	5	2 6 58	16 23	℞	3 18	9 53	5 46
6	Wed	Mars near Uranus.	5	1 6 59	16 40	℞	3 38	10 32	6 28
7	Thu	⊕ in apog. growing	5	0 7 0	16 56	℞	3 56	11 14	7 6
8	Fri	♀ gr. elong. E. times.	4	59 7	1 17 12	℞	rises.	11 58	7 45
9	Sat	B. de la Palma 1846	4	57 7	3 17 28	℞	8 4	morn.	8 18
10	D	♀ Inf. ♂ ⊕. Warm	4	56 7	4 17 44	℞	9 7	0 45	9 3
11	Mon	Charleston sur. 1780.	4	55 7	5 18 0	℞	10 6	1 34	9 44
12	Tue	Moon lowest. winds.	4	54 7	6 18 16	℞	10 59	2 27	10 27
13	Wed	Jamestown set. 1607	4	53 7	7 18 30	℞	11 46	3 20	11 13
14	Thu	D. O'Connell d. 1847	4	52 7	8 18 44	℞	morn.	4 13 ev.	5
15	Fri	⊕ ♂ ⊕. Thunder	4	52 7	8 18 58	℞	0 23	5 5	0 58
16	Sat	Mrs. Hemans d. 1835.	4	51 7	9 19 12	℞	0 53	5 55	1 54
17	D	Rogation Sunday.	4	50 7	10 19 26	℞	1 21	6 43	2 54
18	Mon	Sur. Metamor's 1846	4	49 7	11 19 39	℞	1 47	7 31	3 48
19	Tue	Dark Day N. E. '80.	4	48 7	12 19 52	℞	2 9	8 19	4 42
20	Wed	♀ Stat. showers.	4	47 7	13 20 4	℞	2 34	9 8	5 40
21	Thu	Ascension Day.	4	46 7	14 20 17	℞	2 59	10 1	6 36
22	Fri	⊕ perigee. ⊕ ♂ ♀.	4	45 7	15 20 29	℞	3 30	10 57	7 28
23	Sat	Rebell. Ireland 1798	4	45 7	15 20 40	℞	sets.	11 59	8 19
24	D	Moon ♂ Mercury.	4	44 7	16 20 51	℞	9 15	e. 1 4	9 19
25	Mon	Moon highest. Cool	4	43 7	17 21 2	II	10 19	2 9	10 15
26	Tue	Moon near Saturn.	4	42 7	18 21 12	II	11 10	3 12	11 7
27	Wed	Calvin died 1564.	4	42 7	18 21 23	℞	11 49	4 10	morn.
28	Thu	N. Webster d. 1843.	4	41 7	19 21 32	℞	morn.	5 2	0 2
29	Fri	Gen. Putnam d. '90.	4	40 7	20 21 42	℞	0 19	5 48	0 55
30	Sat	♀ Stat. again.	4	40 7	20 21 51	℞	0 43	6 31	1 47
31	D	Whit Sunday. Fair.	4	39 7	21 21 59	℞	1 3	7 12	2 36

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	7	0	27	E.
Last Quarter,	15	2	14	M.
New Moon,	21	5	7	E.
First Quarter,	28	11	24	E.

long, and 6 feet diameter at one end, and 2 feet at the other?

PROB. 14.—At what time between 3 and 4 o'clock, will the hands of a time-piece be in a straight line with each other or opposite?

PROB. 15.—If at mean noon, June 1st 1857, 12 clocks be started together, and the first strikes every hour, the second every two hours, the third every three hours, the fourth every four hours, and

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon	Moon	High water.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec N.		sets.	south.	
H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon	Venus Inf. ♂ Sun.	4	38	7 22 22	7 ☽	1 23	7 51	3 2
2	Tue	♀ in Apheli. Fair	4	38	7 22 22	15 ☽	1 42	8 31	4 1
3	Wed	Transit ♀ 1769. and	4	37	7 23 22	23 ☾	2 2	9 12	4 5
4	Thu	Moon in apog. clear.	4	37	7 23 22	30 ☽	2 23	9 55	5 2
5	Fri	Augusta capitul. '81.	4	36	7 24 22	36 ☽	2 49	10 41	6 3
6	Sat	Gen. Gaines d. 1849.	4	36	7 24 22	42 ☽	rises.	11 30	7 1
7	D	Trinity Sunday.	4	35	7 25 22	48 ☽	7 59	morn.	7 5
8	Mon	A. Jackson d. 1845.	4	35	7 25 22	54 ☽	8 55	0 22	8 4
9	Tue	Thunder showers.	4	35	7 25 22	59 ☽	9 43	1 16	9 3
10	Wed	Riot Boston 1768.	4	34	7 26 23	3 ☽	10 22	2 9	10 1
11	Thu	Corpus Christi.	4	34	7 26 23	8 ☽	10 57	3 2	10 5
12	Fri	N. Y. Incorpo. 1665.	4	34	7 26 23	12 ☽	11 24	3 52	11 4
13	Sat	♀ Stat. Windy.	4	33	7 27 23	15 ☽	11 49	4 40	ev. 3
14	D	Arnold died 1801.	4	33	7 27 23	18 ☽	morn.	5 27	1 2
15	Mon	♀ at gr. brilliancy.	4	33	7 27 23	21 ☽	0 12	6 13	2 1
16	Tue	Gr. eclipse ☽ 1806.	4	33	7 27 23	23 ☽	0 35	7 0	3 1
17	Wed	Bunker's Hill 1775.	4	33	7 27 23	25 ☽	1 0	7 50	4 1
18	Thu	⊕ near 2. Pleasant	4	32	7 28 23	26 ☽	1 27	8 43	5 1
19	Fri	⊕ in perig. showers.	4	32	7 28 23	27 ☽	2 0	9 40	6 1
20	Sat	⊕ near ♀. Cloudy.	4	32	7 28 23	27 ☽	2 42	10 43	7 1
21	D	J. Madison di. 1836.	4	32	7 28 23	28 ☽	sets.	11 48	8
22	Mon	Bonparte's 2d. abdi. 1815	4	32	7 28 23	27 ☽	8 57	ev. 53	9
23	Tue	Akenside di. 1770.	4	32	7 28 23	27 ☽	9 43	1 54	10
24	Wed	St. John the Bap.	4	32	7 28 23	25 ☽	10 17	2 50	10 4
25	Thu	Fair and hot.	4	32	7 28 23	24 ☽	10 44	3 40	11 3
26	Fri	♀ Gr. Elong. W.	4	33	7 27 23	22 ☽	11 7	4 26	morn.
27	Sat	Cholera N. Y. 1832.	4	33	7 27 23	20 ☽	11 28	5 8	0 1
28	D	B. Monmouth 1778.	4	33	7 27 23	17 ☽	11 48	5 49	1
29	Mon	H. Clay died 1852.	4	33	7 27 23	14 ☽	morn.	6 28	1 4
30	Tue	(27) Vera Cruz sur. 1847	4	33	7 27 23	10 ☽	0 4	7 9	2 3

## Moon's Phases,

	D.	H.	M.	M.
Full Moon,	7	1	48	M.
Last Quarter,	14	8	0	M.
New Moon,	21	1	16	M.
First Quarter,	28	4	18	E.

the fifth every five hours, etc.; will they ever all strike the same number of strokes together, and if so, when?

PROB. 16.—A ladder 100 feet long, of uniform thickness, weighs 100 lbs., and bears against a vertical building at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$  to the horizon. If a person weighing 150 lbs. ascends it 40 feet, what will be the pressure at the top, and thrust at the bottom of it?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. N. H. M. °				
1	Wed	⊕ in apo. ⊕ in apo.	4 34	7 26	23 6	II	0 26	7 51	3 20
2	Thu	Visit. B. Vir. Mary.	4 34	7 26	23 2	II	0 51	8 36	4 14
3	Fri	Venus near Uranus.	4 34	7 26	22 57	III	1 19	9 24	5 3
4	Sat	Independence. <i>Dry</i>	4 35	7 25	22 52	III	1 53	10 16	5 58
5	D	Bat. Chippewa 1814	4 35	7 25	22 46	III	2 37	11 9	6 51
6	Mon	Algiers taken 1830.	4 36	7 24	22 40	IV	rises.	morn.	7 40
7	Tue	T. Hooker d. 1647.	4 36	7 24	22 34	IV	8 23	0 3	8 23
8	Wed	Burke d. 1797. <i>and</i>	4 37	7 23	22 27	V <sup>3</sup>	8 58	0 57	9 12
9	Thu	Z. Taylor di. 1850.	4 37	7 23	22 20	V <sup>3</sup>	9 26	1 49	9 55
10	Fri	Saturn ♂ Sun. <i>hot.</i>	4 38	7 22	22 12	W <sup>W</sup>	9 53	2 38	10 38
11	Sat	Gen. Prescott ta. '77	4 38	7 22	22 5	W <sup>W</sup>	10 16	3 25	11 17
12	D	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 39	7 21	21 56	X	10 30	4 11	ev. 3
13	Mon	Ste. Hopkins d. 1785	4 39	7 21	21 48	X	11 2	4 48	0 41
14	Tue	♀ near ♂. <i>Showery.</i>	4 40	7 20	21 39	X	11 27	5 45	1 43
15	Wed	⊕ near Jupiter.	4 41	7 19	21 29	Y	11 58	6 35	2 40
16	Thu	♀ in perihe. <i>Look</i>	4 41	7 19	21 19	Y	morn.	7 30	3 47
17	Fri	⊕ near ♀. <i>for rain.</i>	4 42	7 18	21 9	Y	0 36	8 29	4 56
18	Sat	♀ near Saturn.	4 43	7 17	20 59	Y	1 23	9 31	6 5
19	D	♀ Gr. Elong. W.	4 43	7 17	20 48	Y			
0	Mon	J. Playfair di. 1819.	4 44	7 16	20 37	II	2 24	10 35	7 9
1	Tue	Burns d. '96. <i>Bad</i>	4 45	7 15	20 25	II	3 35	11 38	8 3
2	Wed	Piazzi died 1826.	4 46	7 14	20 13	II	sets.	ev. 36	8 54
3	Thu	Ba. Minisiki N.J. '79	4 47	7 13	20 1	Ω	8 49	1 29	9 39
4	Fri	♀ Sup. ♂ ⊕. <i>storms</i>	4 47	7 13	19 48	Ω	9 7	2 17	10 20
5	Sat	Bat. Lundy Lane 1814.	4 48	7 12	19 36	III	9 28	3 1	10 56
6	D	7th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 49	7 11	19 22	IV	9 49	3 43	11 35
7	Mon	♂ near ♀. <i>with wind.</i>	4 50	7 10	19 9	IV	10 9	4 24	morn.
8	Tue	The H. Clay burnt 1852.	4 51	7 9	18 55	IV	10 29	5 5	0 16
9	Wed	Dog Days Begin.	4 52	7 8	18 41	IV	10 52	5 46	0 58
0	Thu	(29) ⊕ in apogee.	4 53	7 7	18 26	III	11 51	6 30	1 45
1	Fri	Lond. bridge finish. 1831.	4 54	7 6	18 11	III	morn.	7 17	2 35
							8 7	3 31	

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	5	1	32 E.
Last Quarter,	12	0	45 E.
New Moon,	19	11	30 M.
First Quarter,	27	10	9 M.

PROB. 17.—Required the dimensions of the *strongest* rectangular beam that can be sawed from a log 4 feet in diameter.

PROB. 18.—In a tract of land 100 miles square, there are roads that go around every square mile. How many times can a person go from one corner to the opposite one, and not travel more than two hundred miles?

PROB. 19.—Suppose a man starts from

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water.
			Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec N. °				
1	Sat	Mehem. Ali d. 1849.	4 55	7 5	17 56	IV	0 31	9 0	4 30
2	Dom	⊕ highest. <i>Hot and</i>	4 56	7 4	17 41	↑	1 20	9 54	5 32
3	Mon	Arkuright d. 1792.	4 57	7 3	17 25	↑	2 19	10 48	6 23
4	Tue	Burgoyne d. 1792.	4 58	7 2	17 9	V	3 23	11 42	7 20
5	Wed	Gen. Howe d. 1799.	4 59	7 1	16 53	V	rises. 7 57	morn. 0 33	8 51
6	Thu	Bat. Oriskany 1777.	5 0	7 0	16 37	V	8 22	1 21	9 31
7	Fri	Jupiter ⊕ <i>dry.</i>	5 1	6 59	16 20	W	8 42	2 9	10 15
8	Sat	Jerusalem taken 70 A.D.	5 2	6 58	16 3	W	8 42	2 9	10 50
9	Dom	Ft. Henry taken '57.	5 3	6 57	15 46	X	9 6	2 55	10 50
10	Mon	<i>Thunder showers.</i>	5 4	6 56	15 28	X	9 31	3 43	11 35
11	Tue	Dr. Toplady d. 1778.	5 5	6 54	15 10	Y	10 0	4 32	ev. 24
12	Wed	⊕ near 24. ⊕ in per.	5 6	5 53	14 52	Y	10 34	5 25	1 22
13	Thu	Oregon a Terri. 1848	5 8	6 52	14 34	Y	11 19	6 22	2 22
14	Fri	⊕ highest. <i>Mild</i>	5 9	6 51	14 16	Y	morn. 7 22	3 33	
15	Sat	Moon near Venus.	5 10	6 50	13 57	II	0 13	8 24	4 51
16	Dom	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 11	6 49	13 38	II	1 18	9 26	6
17	Mon	Moon near ♂ <i>and</i>	5 13	6 47	13 19	II	2 29	10 24	6 5
18	Tue	Jas. Beattie d. 1803.	5 14	6 46	12 59	II	3 44	11 19	7 4
19	Wed	Bar. De Kalb d. '80.	5 15	6 45	12 40	II	sets. ev. 8	8 8	2
20	Thu	Atlantic sunk 1852.	5 16	6 44	12 20	II	7 31	0 54	9
21	Fri	⊕ near ♀. <i>pleasant.</i>	5 17	6 43	12 0	II	7 52	1 37	9 4
22	Sat	Uranus ⊕ Sun.	5 19	6 41	11 40	III	8 12	2 18	10 2
23	Dom	Alex. Wilson d. 1813	5 20	6 40	11 19	III	8 31	2 59	10 5
24	Mon	St. Bartholomew.	5 21	6 39	10 0	III	8 54	3 41	11 3
25	Tue	Herschel d. 1822.	5 22	6 38	10 38	III	9 17	4 24	mor
26	Wed	⊕ in apogee. <i>Rain</i>	5 23	6 37	10 17	III	9 49	5 10	0
27	Thu	Bat. L. Island 1776	5 25	6 35	9 56	III	10 24	5 58	1
28	Fri	Jas. Wilson d. 1798.	5 26	6 34	9 35	III	11 10	6 49	1
29	Sat	♀ near ♀. <i>and wind.</i>	5 27	6 33	9 14	↑	morn. 7 43	2	
30	Dom	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 29	6 31	8 52	↑	0 4	8 37	4
31	Mon	Massacre Ft. Mims 1812.	5 30	6 30	8 31	↑	1 6	9 30	5

# 9. SEPTEMBER. Begins on Tuesday, has 30 days. 1857.

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 4 0 11 M.  
Last Quarter, 10 5 54 E.  
New Moon, 18 0 37 M.  
First Quarter, 26 4 3 M.

London at 12 o'clock Monday noon, and travels westward with a speed that will carry him around the earth in twenty-four hours, where, or in what longitude will the inhabitants first tell him that it is Tuesday noon?

PROB. 20.—If the diameter of the earth were 8,000 miles, and it were divested of all segments so as to render it a solid of 20 equal sides, it would have 12 similar

Day of Mon.	Day of W. week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon sets. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
			Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's decN. °				
1	Tue	Richd. Steele d. '29.	5 31	6 29	8 9	VS	2 14	10 22	6 4
2	Wed	Gr. Fire Lond. 1666.	5 33	6 27	7 48	VS	3 25	11 13	6 56
3	Thu	Peace Treaty 1783.	5 34	6 26	7 26	ℳ	rises.	morn.	7 43
4	Fri	24 Stat. Hot and	5 35	6 25	7 3	ℳ	6 47	0 1	8 21
5	Sat	(4) ♀ Gr. Elong. E.	5 36	6 24	6 40	ℳ	7 33	1 37	9 47
6	D	La Fayette b. 1757.	5 38	6 22	6 18	ℳ	8 0	2 27	10 27
7	Mon	⊕ in peri. muggy	5 39	6 21	5 56	ℳ	8 34	3 20	11 13
8	Tue	Moon near Jupiter.	5 40	6 20	5 33	ℳ	9 15	4 16	ev. 8
9	Wed	U.S. 1st so called '76.	5 42	6 18	5 10	ℳ	10 7	5 16	1 10
10	Thu	Bat. Lake Erie 1813	5 43	6 17	4 48	ℳ	11 8	6 18	2 22
11	Fri	⊕ highest. weather	5 44	6 16	4 25	Π	morn.	7 19	3 35
12	Sat	Baltimore bom. 1814	5 46	6 14	4 2	Π	0 18	8 18	4 43
13	D	⊕ near ½. may now	5 47	6 13	3 39	Π	1 30	9 13	5 45
14	Mon	Dog Days end. be	5 48	6 12	3 16	Π	2 43	10 3	6 38
15	Tue	Moon near Mars.	5 50	6 10	2 53	Π	3 51	10 49	7 20
16	Wed	Fahrenheit d. 1736.	5 51	6 9	2 29	ℳ	sets.	11 33	7 58
17	Thu	⊕ eclipsed, invis.	5 52	6 8	2 6	ℳ	6 16	ev. 14	8 34
18	Fri	♀ Stationa. expected.	5 54	6 6	1 43	ℳ	6 37	0 55	9 10
19	Sat	Moon near Mercury.	5 55	6 5	1 20	ℳ	6 56	1 36	9 46
20	D	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 56	6 4	0 56	ℳ	7 21	2 19	10 24
21	Mon	Sir W. Scott d. 1832.	5 58	6 2	0 33	ℳ	7 48	3 4	10 59
22	Tue	Autumn begins.	5 59	6 1	N. 9	ℳ	8 21	3 51	11 43
23	Wed	⊕ in apo. Look for	6 0	6 0	S. 14	ℳ	9 1	4 40	morn.
24	Thu	Albany taken 1664.	6 25	58	0 37	ℳ	9 53	5 32	0 32
25	Fri	Moon furthest sou.	6 35	57	1 1	ℳ	10 50	6 25	1 28
26	Sat	Phila. taken 1777. a	6 45	56	1 24	ℳ	11 55	7 18	2 30
27	D	The Arctic lost 1854.	6 65	54	1 48	ℳ	morn.	8 10	3 32
28	Mon	Bat. Detroit 1813.	6 75	53	2 11	VS	1 4	9 0	4 33
29	Tue	St. Michael's Day.	6 85	52	2 34	VS	2 15	9 49	5 32
30	Wed	♀ near ♂. storm.	6 10	5 50	2 58	ℳ			

## Moon's Phases,

	D. H. M.		
Full Moon,	3	10	13 M.
Last Quarter,	10	0	57 M.
New Moon,	17	4	42 E.
First Quarter,	25	9	9 E.

and equal pyramidal mountains. What would be their height?

PROB. 21.—A ship sails north 7 miles per hour, another sails east 10 miles per hour, for 5 hours; she then tacks to cut the other off, or to overtake her. How far must she sail to do it, and on what course?

PROB. 23.—The diameter at the top of a round tin measure is 4 inches, and at

Day of Mon. Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place. °	Moon sets. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.	
		Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. S. °					
1 Thu	♀ in Inf. ♂ ⊕. Wind	6	11	5 49	3 21	⊕	3 27	10 37	6 24
2 Fri	1st R. R. U. S. 1833.	6	12	5 48	3 44	⊖	rises.	11 26	7 11
3 Sat	Black Hawk d. 1838.	6	14	5 46	4 8	⊖	5 36	morn.	7 51
4 D	Ba. Germantown '77	6	15	5 45	4 31	⊕	6 2	0 16	8 35
5 Mon	⊕ in peri. and rain.	6	16	5 44	4 54	⊕	6 32	1 10	9 25
6 Tue	Moon near ⊕.	6	18	5 42	5 17	⊕	7 13	2 6	10 12
7 Wed	⊕ highest. Look out	6	19	5 41	5 40	⊕	8 1	3 7	11 2
8 Thu	J. Hancock d. 1793.	6	20	5 40	6 3	⊕	9 2	4 10	ev. 2
9 Fri	♀ Stat. for frosty	6	22	5 38	6 26	⊖	10 9	5 13	1 6
10 Sat	Moon near Saturn.	6	23	5 37	6 49	⊖	11 21	6 13	2 13
11 D	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	24	5 36	7 11	⊖	morn.	7 9	3 20
12 Mon	♀ in perihe. nights	6	26	5 34	7 34	⊖	0 33	8 0	4 23
13 Tue	N. Y. captur. 1776.	6	27	5 33	7 56	⊖	1 42	8 47	5 19
14 Wed	⊕ near ♀ and ♂. and	6	28	5 32	8 19	⊖	2 50	9 31	6 5
15 Thu	Murat Shot 1815.	6	30	5 30	8 41	⊖	3 52	10 12	6 47
16 Fri	Moon near ♀. cold	6	31	5 29	9 3	⊖	4 54	10 53	7 24
17 Sat	(16) ♀ Gr. Elon. W.	6	33	5 28	9 25	⊖	sets.	11 34	7 59
18 D	Burgoyne sur. 1777.	6	34	5 26	9 47	⊖	5 22	ev. 15	8 34
19 Mon	♀ perihelion. winds.	6	35	5 25	10 9	⊖	5 49	0 59	9 14
20 Tue	Moon in apogee.	6	36	5 24	10 30	⊖	6 22	1 46	9 52
21 Wed	Saturn □ ⊕. Frost.	6	38	5 22	10 52	⊖	6 58	2 34	10 34
22 Thu	Moon lowest.	6	39	5 21	11 13	⊖	7 45	3 25	11 17
23 Fri	Frontiero cap. 1847.	6	40	5 20	11 34	↑	8 38	4 17	morn.
24 Sat	D. Webster d. 1852.	6	41	5 19	11 55	↑	9 38	5 9	0 9
25 D	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	43	5 17	12 16	⊖	10 45	6 0	1 2
26 Mon	Doddridge d. 1751.	6	44	5 16	12 36	⊖	11 54	6 50	1 59
27 Tue	Cuba discov. 1492.	6	45	5 15	12 57	⊖	morn.	7 38	3 0
28 Wed	Cold rains.	6	46	5 14	13 17	⊕	1 4	8 25	3 55
29 Thu	B. White Plains '76.	6	48	5 12	13 37	⊕	2 14	9 12	4 52
30 Fri	John Adams b. 1735	6	49	5 11	13 56	⊖	3 27	10 1	5 45
31 Sat	Refor. began 1517.	6	50	5 10	14 16	⊖	4 41	10 53	6 36

# 11. NOVEMBER. Begins on Sunday, has 30 days. 1857.

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 1 8 1 E.  
Last Quarter, 8 11 18 M.  
New Moon, 16 10 58 M.  
First Quarter, 24 0 37 E.

the bottom 10 inches; its height is 4 inches. If it be filled with water, and then some be poured out until the bottom first appears, what will be the convex surface and solidity of the water left in, and also of the empty space, the vessel being still in a leaning position.

PROB. 24.—From a point in a square county to the corners, are 13, 27, 21, and 31.6385 miles. What is the size of the county?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	⊕	⊕	High water.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. S.		Moon's rises.	Moon south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	D	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	6 51	5 9	14 35	Ɣ	rises.	11 49	7 24
2	Mon	⊕ perig. Frost and	6 53	5 7	14 54	Ɣ	5 4	morn.	8 9
3	Tue	Jupiter ♀ ⊕. cold	6 54	5 6	15 13	Ɣ	5 48	0 49	9 7
4	Wed	Moon furthest N.	6 55	5 5	15 32	Ɣ	6 47	1 53	9 59
5	Thu	Tecumseh slain 1813	6 56	5 4	15 50	Π	7 56	2 59	10 54
6	Fri	Bat. Lubec 1806.	6 57	5 3	16 8	Π	9 10	4 4	11 56
7	Sat	Moon near ♀. rains.	6 58	5 2	16 26	⊸	10 23	5 3	ev. 56
8	D	Milton died 1674.	7 0	5 0	16 43	⊸	11 35	5 57	1 56
9	Mon	♀ Stat. Fair and	7 1	4 59	17 0	Ω	morn.	6 46	2 57
10	Tue	M. Luther b. 1483.	7 2	4 58	17 17	Ω	0 41	7 30	3 47
11	Wed	⊕ near ♂. mild.	7 3	4 57	17 34	Ω	1 46	8 12	4 35
12	Thu	Montreal cap. 1775.	7 4	4 56	17 50	Π	2 47	8 52	5 24
13	Fri	Chs. Carroll d. 1832.	7 5	4 55	18 6	Π	3 48	9 33	6 7
14	Sat	Moon near Venus.	7 6	4 54	18 22	⊸	4 49	10 14	6 49
15	D	Ft. Mifflin tak. 1777.	7 7	4 53	18 36	⊸	5 51	10 57	7 28
16	Mon	⊕ near ♀. Cold	7 8	4 52	18 52	⊸	sets.	11 42	8 6
17	Tue	Moon in apogee.	7 9	4 51	19 7	Π	4 57	ev. 30	8 50
18	Wed	Moon lowest. winds	7 10	4 50	19 21	Π	5 42	1 21	9 31
19	Thu	Mercury Sup. ♂ ⊕.	7 11	4 49	19 35	⊸	6 33	2 12	10 18
20	Fri	♂ in aphelion. and	7 12	4 48	19 49	⊸	7 31	3 4	10 59
21	Sat	Jas. Hogg d. 1835.	7 13	4 47	20 2	⊸	8 35	3 55	11 47
22	D	24th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 14	4 46	20 15	⊸	9 42	4 44	morn.
23	Mon	Eld. Gerry d. 1814.	7 15	4 45	20 28	⊸	10 49	5 31	0 36
24	Tue	John Knox d. 1572.	7 15	4 45	20 40	⊸	11 57	6 17	1 27
25	Wed	N. Y. Evac. 1783.	7 16	4 44	20 52	⊸	morn.	7 2	2 16
26	Thu	Dr. Watts di. 1748.	7 17	4 43	21 3	⊸	1 4	7 49	3 13
27	Fri	perhaps Snow.	7 18	4 42	21 14	⊸	2 16	8 37	4 12
28	Sat	Bar. Steuben d. '94.	7 19	4 41	21 24	Ɣ	3 31	9 29	5 4
29	D	Advent Sunday.	7 19	4 41	21 35	Ɣ	4 49	10 27	6 3
30	Mon	First Steam Press 1814.	7 20	4 40	21 44	Ɣ	6 12	11 30	7 1

## 12. DECEMBER. Begins on Tuesday, has 31 days. 1857.

### Moon's Phases,

D. H. M.

Full Moon,	1	6	1	M.
Last Quarter,	8	1	42	M.
New Moon,	16	6	5	M.
First Quarter,	24	1	40	M.
Full Moon,	30	4	37	E.

PROB. 25.—From a cask containing 324 gallons of wine, a certain quantity is drawn, and then it is filled with water, and then the same quantity of the mixture is drawn, and so on for four times, filling up with water at every draught, when 81 gallons of pure wine was in the cask. How much wine was drawn each time?

PROB. 26.—What is the 50th root of 50?

Day of Mon. Week	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	⊕	⊕	⊕	Moon's place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.	
			Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. °					
1	Tue	Moon in perigee.	7	21	4	39	21	54	ꝝ	rises. morn. 7 55
2	Wed	⊕ highest Snow.	7	21	4	39	22	3	ꝑ	0 36 8 54
3	Thu	Bat. Hohenlinden 1800.	7	22	4	38	11	11	ꝑ	6 46 1 44 9 50
4	Fri	Moon near ½. or	7	23	4	37	22	19	ꝑ	8 2 2 48 10 43
5	Sat	Van Buren b. 1782.	7	23	4	37	22	27	ꝑ	9 18 3 46 11 38
6	D	Rhode Isl. tak. 1776	7	24	4	36	22	34	ꝑ	10 29 4 39 ev. 31
7	Mon	Ney shot 1815. cold	7	24	4	36	22	41	ꝑ	11 37 5 26 1 22
8	Tue	Milton born 1608.	7	25	4	35	22	47	ꝑ	morn. 6 10 2 9
9	Wed	Bat. of Nieve 1813.	7	25	4	35	22	53	ꝑ	0 40 6 51 3 2
10	Thu	⊕ near ♂. rains.	7	25	4	35	22	59	ꝑ	1 41 7 32 3 49
11	Fri	Indiana admit. 1816	7	26	4	34	23	3	ꝑ	2 42 8 13 4 36
12	Sat	Charles XII. killed 1718.	7	26	4	34	23	8	ꝑ	3 45 8 55 5 27
13	D	Sam. Johnson d. '84.	7	26	4	34	23	12	ꝑ	4 47 9 40 6 14
14	Mon	Washington d. 1799	7	27	4	33	23	16	ꝑ	5 40 10 27 7 1
15	Tue	(14) ⊕ apog. Mud	7	27	4	33	23	19	ꝑ	6 51 11 17 7 48
16	Wed	⊕ lowest. and rough	7	27	4	33	23	21	ꝑ	sets. ev. 8 8 28
17	Thu	⊕ near ♀. roads.	7	27	4	33	23	24	ꝑ	5 26 1 0 9 15
18	Fri	Treaty with Russia 1832	7	28	4	32	23	25	ꝑ	6 29 1 52 9 58
19	Sat	F. Niagara tak. 1813	7	28	4	32	23	27	ꝑ	7 34 2 41 10 41
20	D	Pilgrims land. 1620.	7	28	4	32	23	27	ꝑ	8 41 3 29 11 21
21	Mon	Winter begin. Snow	7	28	4	32	23	28	ꝑ	9 46 4 14 morn.
22	Tue	Newton born 1642.	7	28	4	32	23	27	ꝑ	10 53 4 58 0 6
23	Wed	St. Thomas. or very	7	28	4	32	23	27	ꝑ	morn. 5 43 0 51
24	Thu	Treaty Ghent 1814.	7	28	4	32	23	26	ꝑ	0 2 6 28 1 40
25	Fri	CHRISTMAS. cold	7	28	4	32	23	24	ꝑ	1 11 7 17 2 33
26	Sat	⊕ near ¼. about this	7	27	4	33	23	22	ꝑ	2 24 8 10 3 28
27	D	Moon near Uranus.	7	27	4	33	23	19	ꝑ	3 42 9 8 4 33
28	Mon	(29) Moon highest.	7	27	4	33	23	16	ꝑ	5 1 10 11 5 40
29	Tue	♀ Gr. Elong. East.	7	27	4	33	23	13	ꝑ	6 20 11 18 6 46
30	Wed	(29) ⊕ peri. time.	7	27	4	33	23	9	ꝑ	rises. morn. 7 49
31	Thu	4 Stat. ⊕ in perig.	7	26	4	34	23	5	ꝑ	5 33 0 25 8 43

*For foretelling the Weather, through all the Lunations of each Year,  
for ever.*

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon or last quarter happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and 2 in the morning.	{ Fair.	Hard frost, unless the wind is S. or W.
— 2 and 4, morning,	Cold, w'h freq't show'rs.	Snowy and Stormy.
— 4 and 6, “	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 and 8, “	Wind and Rain	Stormy.
— 8 and 10, “	Changeable.	{ Cold rain, if the wind be W., snow if E.
— 10 and 12, “	Frequent showers.	Cold, and high wind.
At 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 P.M.,	{ Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 P.M.	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6, “	Fair.	Fair.
8, “	{ Fair, if wind N. W., Rainy, if S. or S. W.	{ Fair and frosty, if the wind is N. or N. E. Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.
— 8 and 10, “	Ditto.	Ditto.
— 10 and midnight.	Fair.	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.* from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

*The above Table was originally formed by Dr. Herschel, and is now published with some alterations, founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.*

WINDS.—The approach of high winds may be anticipated from these general prognostics: When cattle appear frisky, and toss their heads and jump; when geese attempt to fly, or distend and flap their wings; when sheep leap and play, boxing each other; when pigs squeal and carry straw in their mouths; when the cat scratches a tree or post; when pigeons clap their wings smartly behind their backs in flying; when crows mount in the air and perform somersets, making at the same time a garrulous noise; when swallows fly on one side of trees, because the flies take the leeward side for safety against the wind; when magpies collect in small companies, and set up a chattering noise.

## ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS FOR 1856.

PROBLEM 1. 4165 hills.

PROB. 2. \$8888 8-9, \$6666 2-3, \$4444 4-9.

PROB. 3. Number of bounds are *infinite*; *distance* 36 feet, and *time*, 5.034472866 seconds.

PROB. 4. Time, 6 seconds before they meet, and B. goes 50 feet, and A. 27.807 feet.

PROB. 5. \$14467.504.

PROB. 6. A.'s \$11.50; B.'s \$5.75; C.'s \$9.20.

PROB. 7. 12.7279 on each side.

PROB. 8. 8.284272.

PROB. 9. 241 trees.

PROB. 10. 21 minutes, 12.81 seconds.

PROB. 11.  $X=2, y=6$ .

PROB. 12. 9.42477 surface inches, and 30.339 solid inches cut out.

PROB. 13. 5 1-3 cubic inches, and 8 surface inches cut out.

PROB. 14. 26.68 feet sag. The rope forms a curve called a catenary.

PROB. 15. G. H. 36 minutes.

PROB. 16. 15.2153904.

PROB. 17. 4.7664 inches diameter.

PROB. 18. In 29.31 years; or, April 25th, 1883.

PROB. 19. 530 globes.

PROB. 20. 304,48319 feet.

PROB. 21. 676794 days.

PROB. 22. 6.9506 miles per second. (The 7912 miles is the diameter.)

PROB. 23. 1st, 2.7846096; 2d, 2.4852; 3d, 2.221151442 feet, the respective diameters.

PROB. 24. 2.4853 feet on a side.

PROB. 25. 119.138 lbs.

PROB. 26. 304.138125 feet.

PROB. 27. 0.163466 of an inch too long.

PROB. 28. 1.5118579 times more or their strength are, as the square root of 7 to 4.

PROB. 29. 3.674226 length of the edges of the hole.

PROB. 30. 2.8633536 feet, or 62.8633536 feet from A.

S. H. WRIGHT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—An unusual interest has been had in the Problems for 1856, and a large number of solutions received.

Correct solutions for 1856 have been received from A. L. Foote, Rockville Centre, N. Y., for 24 Problems.

James J. Mathews, Hempstead, N. Y., for 23 Problems.

Thomas P. Stowell, Owego, N. Y., for 26 Problems.

Asher B. Evans, West Somerset, N. Y., for 20 Problems.

Thomas Vreeland, Boiling Springs, N. J., for 6 Problems.

O. A. Pratt, Smithville, N. Y., for 18 Problems.

G. W. Bunker, Putnam Valley, N. Y., for 8 Problems.

S. B. Brands, Paterson, N. J., for 11 Problems.

E. F. Crandall, Clifford, Pa., for 10 Problems.

C. J. Compton, Jamaica, N. Y., for 4 Problems.

A. C. Stickle, Rockaway, N. Y., for 3 Problems.

H. H. Sayler, Mecklenburgh, N. Y., for 5 Problems.

Also, solutions for some of the Problems from John Martin, J. D. Van Bosc-kirk, C. F. Derby, Thomas Burke, Edgar V. Fowler, N. B. Congdon, G. W. Carpenter, D. D. Lathrop, W. L. Thatcher, and others.

## RATES OF POSTAGE, AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS, 1855.

Letters not weighing over half an ounce, to any part of the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, 3 cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, 10 cents.

All letters must be pre-paid, or they will not be sent; and, after January 1st, 1856 all letters must be pre-paid, either by Postage-stamps or stamped Envelopes.

Each fractional part of a letter over weight counts a half ounce.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only), sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, go free.

*Quarterly Rates of Postage, when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers.*

	Daily.	Six times a week.	Tri-Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.
Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, when circulated in the State where published	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
22 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Newspapers and Periodicals of the weight of 3 oz. and under, sent to any part of the United States	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 3 and not over 4 ounces	91	78	39	26	13	6	3
Over 4 and not over 5 ounces	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		4
Over 5 and not over 6 ounces	1 82	1 56	78	52	26	12	6
Over 6 and not over 7 ounces	2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 95	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 7 and not over 8 ounces	2 73	2 34	1 17	78	39	18	9

### POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other article of printed matter (except books), when sent to any part of the United States—3 oz. or under, 1c.; 3 to 4, 2c.; 4 to 5, 3c.; 5 to 6, 4c.; 6 to 7, 5c.; 7 to 8, 6c.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over 4 lbs., for any distance under 3,000 miles, pre-paid—1 oz. or under, 1c.; 1 to 2, 2c.; 2 to 3, 3c.; 3 to 4, 4c.; 4 to 5, 5c.; 5 to 6, 6c.; 6 to 7, 7c.; 7 to 8, 8c.

For any distance over 3,000 miles, pre-paid—1 oz. or under, 2c.; 1 to 2, 4c.; 2 to 3, 6c.; 3 to 4, 8c.; 4 to 5, 10c.; 5 to 6, 12c.; 6 to 7, 14c.; 7 to 8, 16c.

Transient newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent to any part of the United States, not pre-paid.—3 oz. or under, 2c.; 3 to 4, 4c.; 4 to 5, 6c.; 5 to 6, 8c.; 6 to 7, 10c.; 7 to 8, 12c.

Bills and receipts for payments of moneys for newspapers may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper-publishers, for one copy from each office, free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the characters can be determined without removing the wrapper; to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts mentioned.

Be careful to direct all letters and papers, sent by mail, plainly, with place, County and State.

### Population of the Cities in the State of New York.

Cities.	Total Population, since 1855.	Increase, since 1845.	Cities.	Total Population, since 1855.	Increase, since 1845.
New York	629,810	258,587	Utica	22,169	9,979
Brooklyn	205,250	132,481	Oswego	15,816	
Buffalo	74,214	44,441	Poughkeepsie	12,763	4,082
Albany	57,333	16,194	Auburn	9,476	3,305
Rochester	43,877	18,612	Schenectady	8,389	1,834
Troy	33,269	11,623	Hudson	6,720	1,063
Syracuse	25,107	—			

### Population of some of the Towns with over 5,000 in the State of N. Y.

Kingston	13,974	Ithaca	7,153
Newburg	12,773	Verona	6,923
West Farms	12,436	Southampton	6,821
Fishkill	11,383	Haverstraw	6,747
Hempstead	10,487	Queensburg	6,433
Brookhaven	9,696	Greenburg	6,435
Newtown	9,446	Saratoga Springs	6,307
Saugerties	9,318	Ossining	5,758
Elmira	8,486	Catskill	5,710
Castleton	8,252	Lansingburg	5,700
Huntington	8,142	Southold	5,676
Oyster Bay	8,047	Jamaica	5,632
Flushing	7,970	Deerpark	5,504
Yonkers	7,554	Southfield	5,449
Wawarsing	7,277	Wal kill	5,415

The following is the number of vessels comprising the first five important navies of the world, with their weight of metal:

English . . . . .	667 vessels	18,330 guns.
French . . . . .	328 "	7,144 "
Russia . . . . .	170 "	5,896 "
Dutch . . . . .	102 "	2,318 "
United States . . . . .	60 "	1,039 "
English force . . . . .	667 vessels	18,330 guns.
Force of France, United States, and Russia, and Holland, combined.	660 vessels	16,397 guns.
In favor of England . . . . .	7 vessels	1,993 guns.

**NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD.**—A table showing the relative amounts of starch, gluten, water, &c., in different kinds of food, as demonstrated by chemical analysis, presents some striking results. We observe that of fresh meats, mutton is the most nutritious (as it is the most wholesome), containing 29 pounds of nutriment in 100 pounds of meat. Taking 100 pounds as the given quantity of each, we have the following result:

ANIMAL FOOD.

Fresh Beef, contains 26 pounds nutriment, to 74 pounds water.		
do Veal, do 25	do	75 do
do Mutton, do 29	do	71 do
do Pork, do 24	do	76 do
do Fowls, do 26 to 28	do	72 to 74 do
do Fish, do 18 to 20	do	80 to 82 do
do Milk, do $7\frac{1}{2}$	do	$92\frac{1}{2}$ do
White of Egg, do 14	do	86 do

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Wheat Flour contains 90 pounds nutriment, to 10 pounds water.		
Corn Meal do 91	do	9 do
Rice do 86	do	14 do
Barley Meal do 88	do	12 do
Rye Flour do 79	do	21 do
Oat Meal do 74	do	26 do
Potatoes do $22\frac{1}{2}$	do	$77\frac{1}{2}$ do
White Beans do 95	do	5 do
Carrots do 10	do	90 do
Turnips do $4\frac{1}{2}$	do	$95\frac{1}{2}$ do
Cabbage do $7\frac{1}{2}$	do	$92\frac{1}{2}$ do
Beets do 15	do	85 do

FRUITS.

Strawberries contain 10 pounds nutriment to 90 pounds water.		
Pears do 16	do	84 do
Apples do 17	do	83 do
Cherries do 25	do	75 do
Plums do 29	do	71 do
Apricots do 26	do	74 do
Peaches do 20	do	80 do
Grapes do 27	do	73 do
Melons do 3	do	97 do
Cucumbers do $2\frac{1}{2}$	do	$97\frac{1}{2}$ do

By the above it will be seen that while mutton, the most nutritive of food, contains only 29 per cent. of nutritive matter to 71 pounds of water, wheat flour contains 90 per cent. of nutriment to 10 of water, and corn meal 91 per cent. of nutriment to 9 of water! Potatoes, on the other hand, contain but  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of nutriment to  $77\frac{1}{2}$  of water, and turnips contain but four and a half per cent. to ninety-five and a half of water! Cabbage is but a little more nutritious, containing but  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of nutriment. The most nutritious of all vegetable food, however, is the white bean, which yields 95 per cent. of nutriment to 5 lbs. of water. Of fruit, the cucumber is the least nutritious, and plums the most. Fish are the least nutritious of animal food. It thus appears that the most nutritious, and, of course, the cheapest food for man is: Meats—mutton, beef, and poultry. Vegetable substances—flour, bread, meal, beans and rice.

FACTS WORTH NOTING.—The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 2,523 ; namely, 587 in Europe, 396 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years, and one-half before reaching 17. Of every 1,000 persons 1 reaches 100 years of life, of every 100 only 6 reach the age of 65, and not more than 1 in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every hour, and 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single ; and, above all, those who observe a sober, industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age, than men have, but fewer afterward. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to 1,000 individuals. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

KEEP THE MOUTH SHUT DURING COLD WEATHER.—In the Journal of Health, Dr. Hall advises every person, who goes into the open air from a warm apartment, to keep his mouth shut while walking or riding. He says :

“ Before you leave the room bundle up well, gloves, cloak, comforter ; shut your mouth before you open the street door, and keep it resolutely closed until you have walked briskly for some ten minutes ; then, if you keep on walking, or have reached your home, you may talk as much as you please. Not so doing, many a heart once happy and young, now lies in the church-yard, that might have been young and happy still. But how ? If you keep your mouth closed and walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs by a circuit of the nose and head, and becomes warmed before reaching the lungs, thus causing no derangement ; but if you converse, large drafts of cool air dash directly in upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame almost instantly. The brisk walking throws the blood to the surface of the body, thus keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible if you don’t get into a cold bed too quick after you get home. Neglect of these brings sickness and premature death to multitudes every year.”

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO DO, DO IT.—There is no lesson which people—men, women and children—have more need to learn than this—to do what they have to do at once. Young people cannot calculate the benefit of it, while the want of it will hang upon them all their lives long, like an incubus. Our advice to boys and girls always is, if they have but a smart hour’s work to do, to do it in an hour, and not sazzle over it all day. In our business, if we had a boy who must be lazy, we should urge him, by all means, to work while he did work, and make a business of it ; and then, if he must, stop, and make a business of that, too. If he is allowed or allows himself to play the loblolly boy through the day, he is just as sure to be a drone as long as he lives as he is sure to live.

Indolent habits in youth are never overcome in manhood. The world is brim full of illustrations of the truth of this. The same rule applies equally to girls. The girl who does housework—and we hope there are some—who allows herself all the forenoon to poke over the breakfast-dishes, and finds scanty time to get her dinner, is just as sure to make a miserable slattern of a housekeeper as she is to be a housekeeper at all ; and we caution all young men against the girls who keep their breakfast-dishes round till noon. The only way is, if you have got anything to do, do it.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

## LIBERALITY IN BUSINESS.

There is no greater mistake, says a contemporary, that a business man can make, than to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent, and never returning a cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the leanness of his soul only gets ten when he might have got fifteen bushels of grain.

Everybody has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short-sighted enough to believe that their interest can best be promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers.

As a general thing, it will be found—other things being equal—that he who is most liberal is most successful in business. Of course, we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or to those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits are not reciprocal.

We know of instances where traders have enjoyed the profits of hundreds of dollars' worth of trade, and yet have exhibited not the slightest disposition to reciprocate even to the smallest amount. Now, what must necessarily follow from such a course? Why, the loss of large profits per annum in the loss of trade, which, under a more liberal system, might have been retained.

The practice of some men seems to be to make as little show in the way of business as possible. Such a one, if a trader, takes no pains with the appearance of his store. Everything around him is in a wornout, dilapidated, dirty condition. To have it otherwise, it would cost a dollar for whitewash, and perhaps five for painting, and a few dollars besides for cleaning up, and putting things in order. And so he plods on, and loses hundreds of dollars' worth of custom for the want of attention to these matters, while his more sagacious neighbor, keeping up with the times, and having an eye to appearance, does a prosperous business.

Another will spend no money in any way to make business, for fear he shall not get it back again. Consequently he sends out no circulars, distributes no handbills, publishes no advertisements; but sits down, croaking about the hard times—moaning over the future prospect of notes to pay, no money, and no trade, and comes out, just where he might expect to come—short, while his neighbor, following in a different trace, doing all that is necessary to be done to make business, has business; isn't short, but has money to loan; and it would be just like him to get twelve per cent., perhaps more, for the use of it, and we should not blame him for doing so.

The fact is, times have changed. The manner of doing business now is different from what it used to be. It would be just as foolish to insist upon doing business now in the old-fashioned way, as it would be to insist upon traveling upon an ox-team instead of by railroad; to get news by old-fashioned stages, instead of having it brought by the lightning telegraph. The times demand men of enlarged, liberal, energetic souls—men who will keep up with the world as it goes; men of hearts, too, who not only desire to go ahead themselves, but take pleasure in seeing others succeed; and who have public spirit enough to do something for, and rejoice in the prosperity of the people.

FIVE IMPORTANT FACTS, WORTH THE PRICE OF ONE THOUSAND ALMANACS.—A firm faith is one of the best divinities; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the only true policy; and temperance the best physic.

IS IT ALL LUCK?—"It is all luck!" said an old man, as in poverty and misery he found old age upon him, and the night of death at hand. "It is all luck; some are born to be rich, and others poor." Instantly our mind reverted to the old man's past life:—we saw his wasted youth, his neglected opportunities, his sloth, improvidence, and want of forethought, and then, looking upon his desolate state, we asked ourselves, "Is it luck?" Never believe it, young man! Pluck, not luck, is the ruler of our destinies. The strong hand and the willing heart set luck at defiance, or rather make it serve them. He is lucky who is industrious and cheerful, who neglects no opportunity, wastes no time in idleness, and in the present provides for the future. All other luck is a delusion and a snare."—*Portland Transcript*.

STEADINESS OF PURPOSE.—In whatever you engage, pursue it with a steadiness of purpose, as though you were determined to succeed. A vacillating mind never accomplished anything worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim. It dignifies your nature, and insures your success. Who have done the most for mankind? Who have secured the rarest honors? Who have raised themselves from poverty to riches? Those who were steady in their purpose. They move noiselessly along, and yet what wonders they accomplish! They rise—gradually, we grant—but surely. The heavens are not too high for them, neither are the stars beyond their reach. How worthy of imitation!

SPEND YOUR TIME WELL.—Spend your time in nothing which you know must be repented of. Spend it in nothing on which you might not pray for the blessing of God. Spend it in nothing which you could not review with a quiet conscience on your dying bed. Spend it in nothing which you might not safely and properly be found doing, if death should surprise you in the act.

FIVE GREAT OBJECTS OF LIFE.—Speaking of these, Sir William Temple says: "The greatest pleasure of life is Love; the greatest treasure is Contentment; the greatest possession is Health; the greatest ease is Sleep; and the greatest medicine is a true Friend."

THE FOUNTAIN OF CONTENT.—The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.—*Johnson*.

HOW TO GET ALONG.—If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it.—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

LIGHTNING.—We publish the following as appropriate: "Mr. E. Merriam, of New York, a distinguished scientific writer and practical philosopher, says that persons struck by lightning should not be given up as dead for at least three hours. During the first two hours they should be drenched freely with cold water; and, if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt, and continue the drenching for another hour."

PROTECTION AGAINST SMOKE AT FIRES.—A correspondent of the *Journal* writes: "By simply wetting a silk handkerchief and placing it over the face, a person can go through a dense smoke without inconvenience. I saw the statement about twenty years ago, and shortly after tried it, saving thousands of dollars by knowing where the fire was."

LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.—No young lady can be too well instructed in anything that will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of the duties of a housekeeper. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will be unnecessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking-stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought it was more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

Mothers are frequently so nice and particular, that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake in their arrangement, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful—to assist their parents in every way in their power, and consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery; but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of ignorance, can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake, and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a "troublesome help" they afford, still it is a great advantage to them.

I know a little girl, who, at nine years old, made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast and flour to use, and she became quite an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making cake or pies, she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her her "little housekeeper," and often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical is their jingling to her ears. I think before she is out of her teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of housekeeping each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant and accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing.

THE more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good, or to improve the times and manners, always busy. Who start our railroads, our steamboats, machine-shops, and our factories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live they keep at work, doing something to benefit themselves and others. It is just so with a man who is benevolent—the more he gives, the more he feels like giving. We go for activity—in body, in mind, in everything. Let the gold not grow dim, nor the thoughts become stale. Keep all things in motion. We should rather that death should find us scaling a mountain than sinking in a mire—breasting a whirlpool than sneaking from a cloud.

GENIUS.—"I know no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper: "genius is nothing but labor and diligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, that "if he had ever been able to do anything, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

It will not do to hoe a great field for little crops, nor to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land; it will pay you for it. Better farm twenty acres well, than fifty acres by halves.

COLD WEATHER AND ANIMAL LIFE.—Dr. Kane's party succeeded in reaching latitude 80 degrees—a higher northern point on the coast of Greenland than had yet been attained by any previous navigator. He found, inhabiting this inhospitable region, the Esquimaux Indian, the reindeer, and many varieties of the floral world, principally of the Alpine species. The latter were numerous, but diminutive. How far north the human race and animals exist, is not known; but Dr. Kane's observations clearly establish the fact, that the extreme cold of latitude 80 degrees is not the limit to their northern migration.

The temperature at which the explorations were conducted was between 70 and 80 degrees below zero; so intense was this cold, that the alcoholic thermometers failed to indicate accurately the temperature, and even chloroform and the essential oils, which resist low temperatures, became thick and turbid. It was only by a careful observation and comparison of many instruments, that they were enabled to attain to any accuracy in regard to the extent of the cold.

An opportunity has thus been given of testing the ability of the human body to resist a temperature of 70 degrees below zero for several months. The Doctor and his party were enabled to do this by an immense consumption of animal food—the ordinary daily allowance to each man being six or eight ducks, or an equivalent in several pounds of the fat seal.

Shortly after the discovery of the compound nature of the atmosphere, by Priestly, Crawford broached the theory that the animal heat of the body is maintained at a uniform temperature of 98 degrees, by means of a liberal consumption of food containing carbon in excess, as animal food where the cold is severe. The most beautiful and brilliant series of experiments prosecuted by Liebig, were those intended to establish this theory, which they do most successfully.

In this connection, the experiment of Dr. Kane and his party, in showing the kind and amount of food required to enable the human body to resist the depressing influence of a continued low temperature, for a period of time longer than any other recorded, is of the highest practical value.

We have in physical geography, as the results of this cruise, a newly discovered land, flanked by lofty mountain ranges, a wide and iceless open sea, clearly pointing to an undiscovered region of large extent towards the north pole, and immense glaciers, before which those of Cyr and Chamouni dwindle into insignificance.—*Evening Post.*

He alone is truly great who is so by virtue of intrinsic qualities. The adroit employment of artifice and falsehood may for a time deceive; but that fine intuition which tests character and worth with infallible sagacity, will reverse the decision of mere opinion, and estimate the man as he is.

He who is conscious of superior powers, resolutely preserves the integrity of his nature, perseveres in the plans which he has adopted for beneficial purposes, and despises empiricism.

THE PRESS.—A lever small enough to be used by one man, but strong enough to raise the whole world.

WISE men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and brutes by nature.

INTENSE mental activity, steadily directed to some leading pursuit, is the source of all distinction.

## LOVE-MAKING.

Most worthy of admiration,  
After a long consideration,  
And serious meditation,  
Of the great reputation  
You have in this region,  
I have a strong inclination  
To become your relation.  
I am now making preparation  
To remove my habitation  
To a more convenient situation,  
To pay you adoration,  
By more frequent visitation.  
If this kind of oblation  
Be but worthy your observation,  
It will be an obligation  
Beyond all moderation.  
Believe me, in every station,  
From generation to generation,

Yours, &c.

## THE LADY'S ANSWER.

I received your adoration  
With much deliberation,  
And some consternation,  
At the seeming infatuation  
That seized your imagination,  
When you made such a declaration,  
On so slender a foundation.  
But on examination,  
Supposed it done from ostentation,  
To display education,  
Or rather multiplication  
Of words of the same termination,  
Though with great variation  
And different signification,  
Which, without disputation,  
May deserve commendation;  
And I think imitation  
A sufficient gratification.

Yours, &c., JANE.

## HOME.

Tis home where the heart is, wherever  
it be,  
In city, in desert, on mountain, in  
dell;  
Not the grandeur, the number, the ob-  
jects we see,  
But that which we love, is the magical  
spell.

## IN A DILEMMA.

"Stranger, which is the way to —  
village?"

"There's two roads," responded the  
fellow.

"Well, which is the best?"

"An't much difference; both on 'em  
very bad. Take which you will, afore  
you get half way, you'll wish you'd  
tuck t'other."

"Well, Mister! you told us your  
woods was a good place for hunting;  
now, we have tramped through it for  
three hours, and found no game."

"Just so; well, I calculate, as a  
general thing, the less game there is,  
the more hunting you have."

Why is matrimony like a cobbler?  
Because it binds two souls (soles) in  
unity.

Why is a ripe field of grain like a  
cross baby? Because both want the  
cradle.

Why is a young woman like a due-  
bill? Because she ought to be "set-  
tled off as soon as she comes to ma-  
turity."

## BEEN AFTER DE GALS.

"Here, Bill, you young rascal, walk  
up an' gib an account ob yourself—  
whar hab you been?"

"After de gals, fader."

"Did you eber know me to do so,  
when I was a boy?"

"No, sir; but mother says she did."

## DIVISION OF TIME.

"Murphy," said an employer, the  
other morning, to one of his workmen,  
"you came late this morning; the  
other men were an hour before you."

"Sure, and I'll be even with 'em to-  
night, then."

"How, Murphy?"

"Why, faith, I'll quit an hour before  
'em all, sure."

## QUICK TIME.

"Pray, Miss," said a composer of  
music to a young lady whom he was  
courting, "what time do you prefer?"

"Oh!" she replied, carelessly, "any  
time will do, but the quicker the better."

The gentleman took the hint, and a  
wedding in quick time was the conse-  
quence.

MATRIMONY.—A young lady was told,  
by a married lady, that she had better  
precipitate herself off the Niagara Falls,  
into the basin beneath, than marry.

The young lady replied, "I would, if  
I thought I could find a husband at the  
bottom!"

PLAUGES OF THE DAY.—An empty  
purse—a scolding wife—an incessant  
talker—an aching tooth—a dull razor—  
and a fop—are a few of the greatest  
plagues of the day.

THE FARMER.—*A Song.*

A farmer's life is the life for me,  
I own I love it dearly;  
And every season, full of glee,  
I take its labor cheerily—  
To plough or sow,  
To reap or mow,  
Or in the barn to thresh, sir—  
All's one to me;  
I plainly see,  
"Twill bring me health and cash, sir."

The lawyer leads a harass'd life, m  
Much like (that of) a hunted otter,  
And 'tween his own and others' strife,  
He's always in hot water—  
For a foe or friend,  
A cause defend,  
However wrong, must he, sir—  
In reason's spite  
Maintain it's right—  
And dearly earn his fee, sir

The doctor's styled a gentleman,  
But this I hold but humming,  
For, like a tavern waiting man,  
To every call "he's coming."  
Now here, now there,  
Must he repair,  
Or starve, sir, by denying;  
Like death himself,  
Unhappy elf,  
He lives by others' dying.

A farmer's life then let me live  
Obtaining, while I lead it,  
Enough for self, and some to give  
To such poor souls as need it.  
I'll drain and fence,  
Nor grudge expense  
To give my land good dressing—  
I'll plough and sow,  
Or drill in row,  
And hope from heaven a blessing.

*Alex. Mess.*

## GARDENING.

Gardening, or the cultivation of fruits and flowers, may, in some sort, be regarded as the test of civilization. It diffuses peace, contentment and happiness, stimulates and invigorates the mental and physical powers, promotes habits of industry and domestic frugality among the humbler classes, and places within their reach a large amount of luxury in the shape of delicious fruits and magnificent flowers.

## GROW MORE FRUIT.

"Consider," says a committee's report, "even here at home in Livingston county, how numerous is that class who are greater strangers to a *Seckel* or *Bartlett* pear, than they are to the lemons and oranges of Cuba; and how many are longing for that which is beyond their reach, while at their very doors the soil is lying idle for them to plant and cultivate a better variety of fruits than ever the tropics produced; and with the help of a good cellar, not a day in the year need the farmer be without a choice variety of fruit."

## APPLES, AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

With us, the value of the apple, as an article of food, is far underrated. Besides containing sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, &c., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to." The operators of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples, without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in so many different ways in our country as apples; nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great, and so little appreciated.

**ROMAN FARMERS.**—In Rome, the most remarkable republic of ancient times, a large proportion of the people were engaged in agricultural pursuits. History informs us that during the time of the greatest prosperity of the Roman Republic, persons of noble blood tilled their little farms of seven acres with their own hands ; and the highest ambition of the women of that Republic was to make good housewives. The daughters of individuals of all grades and ranks were inspired with a high degree of emulation as to which could best perform her duty in the domestic affairs of the household. Happy would it be for our country if the young ladies of the American Republic would follow their example.

**FARMING PROMOTES HAPPINESS.**—The employment is conducive to domestic happiness ; for the farmer is seldom obliged to leave home for any great length of time, and from the facility with which a comfortable support for a family is obtained, he is often induced to marry early in life. Indeed, the nature of his employment is such that it renders a female companion indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of a farmer. In nearly all other kinds of business “getting married” increases a man’s expenses, but in farming it not only diminishes the expenses of living, but increases his income ; for the care of the dairy and poultry-yard, which are prominent items in the assets of many farmers’ accounts, is almost universally confided to the female portion of the household. Lord Bacon tells us that “the improvement of the ground is the most natural way of obtaining riches.” And observation will convince any one that there is more stability and permanency in wealth acquired from farming, than in fortunes obtained by trade and speculation. In most other callings an apprenticeship of several years is required to obtain a knowledge of that business, while in farming, a young man of ordinary capacity can commence at once, and will have an ample return for his labor every year. An idea is extensively entertained that farming is more laborious than most kinds of mechanical business ; but from experience we can say that it is the most pleasant and agreeable business in which an intelligent man can be employed. The great diversity of exercise which it affords is equivalent to rest. A farmer does not work more than two-thirds as many hours in a day as a trader, or many mechanics, and taking his business as a whole, it is not so laborious, and far more agreeable than a majority of other employments. Its tendency is to enlarge the mind, and beget feelings of disinterested benevolence, and a mutual participation of good offices. You will find more practical piety and pure Christian benevolence among American farmers than among any other class of equal numbers in our country.

**FARMERS ARE GOOD CITIZENS.**—It is universally admitted that farmers are the back-bone, nerve and muscle of our country, and it appears very strange that so many smart, industrious young men should hang about cities, and labor for others, year after year, for a mere pittance, while the vast fruitful field of the West lies open before them, and with a little exertion they can be lords of their own domain, perfectly free from the control and dictation of others. Let us suggest to them that to avoid the danger of going alone into a new country, they form companies of twenty, forty, or more, select a favorable locality in some of the Western States, and emigrate at once, feeling perfectly assured that they will bless the day when they resolved to become farmers. What is said on this subject, is said from experience, by one who was once a resident in the city, laboring for his bread, and is therefore now free to assure all who are similarly situated, that there is in the country more enjoyment of life, more freedom from want and care, more truth, religion and morality.

AGRICOLA.

**TO MANAGE A DAIRY.**—Go to the cow-stall at 6 o'clock in the morning, winter and summer ; give each cow half a bushel of the mangel-wurzel, carrots, turnips, or potatoes, cut ; at 7 o'clock, the hour the dairy maid comes to milk them, give each some hay, and let them feed till they are milked. If she refuses hay, give her something she will eat, such as grain, carrots, &c., during the time she is milking, as it is absolutely necessary the cow should feed while milking. As soon as the woman has finished milking in the morning, turn the cows into the airing ground, and let there be plenty of fresh water in the trough ; at 9 o'clock give each cow three gallons of the mixture as follows : To eight gallons of grain add four gallons of bran or pollard ; when they have eaten that, put some hay into the crib ; at 12 o'clock give each three gallons of the mixture, as before ; if any cow looks for more, give her another gallon ; on the contrary, if she will not eat what you gave her, take it out of the manger—for never at one time let a cow have more than she will eat up clean. Mind and keep the mangers clean, that they do not sour. At 2 o'clock give each cow half a bushel of carrots, mangel-wurzel, or turnips ; look the turnips, &c., over well, before giving them to the cows, as one rotten turnip will give a bad taste to the milk, and most likely spoil a whole dairy of butter. At 4 o'clock put the cows into the stall to be milked ; feed them on hay, as you did at milking time in the morning, keeping in mind that the cow whilst milking must feed on something. At 6 o'clock give each cow three gallons of the mixture, as before. Rack them up at 8 o'clock. Twice in a week put into each cow's feed, at noon, a quart of malt-dust.

The daily expense of feeding each cow on the above feed will be about two shillings.

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**THE TOMATO.**—This extraordinary esculent as a fruit, has been used for culinary purposes in various countries in Europe, and has of late years been extensively cultivated and become a general favorite in this country. Dr. Bennet, a professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medicinal virtues. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Professor Rafinesque, of France, says : "It is everywhere deemed a very healing vegetable, and an invaluable article of food."

Dunglission says : "It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

Professor Dickens asserts that "it may be considered more wholesome than any other acrid sauce."

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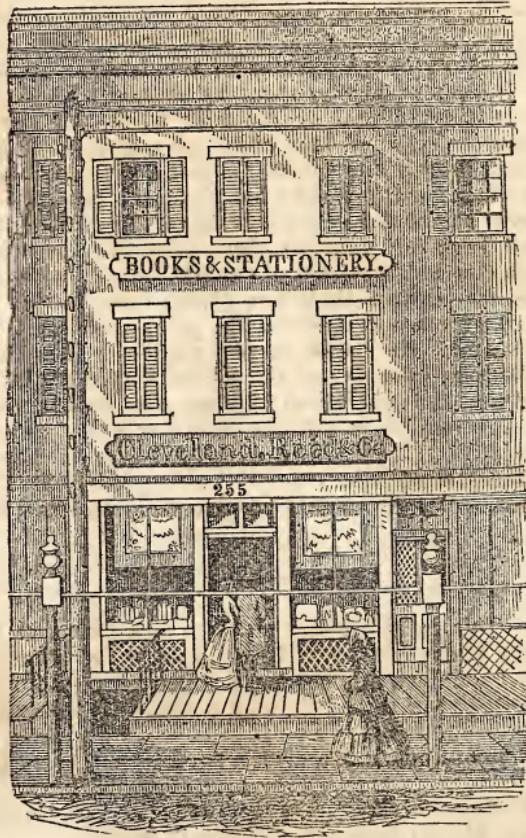
**FARMING IMPROVES THE MIND.**—The great diversity in agricultural employments is well calculated to enlarge the mind and improve the judgment, for every season brings a different kind of work, and therefore the mind is constantly exercised ; and the judgment expanded ; whereas a mechanic, who has a regular routine of duty to perform, day after day, is apt to be narrow-minded, and to possess a weak judgment. Facts and observations prove that the minds of farmers of equal natural capacity, are generally superior to those of persons engaged in many other occupations.

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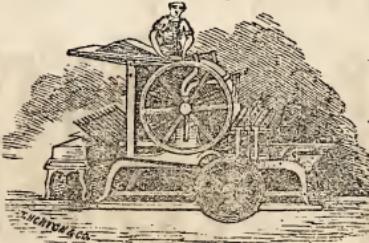
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Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie and vicinity, that they are Agents for the Pianos and Melodeons of the following celebrated makers;—Horace Waters, Chickering, and Gilbert—with and without *Æolian Attachments*. At their Store will be found several carefully selected instruments of the above make, which can be procured of them at the same prices as at the manufactory.

These Instruments are highly recommended by eminent Musical Professors, such as V. C. Taylor, A. Gockel, Thomas Baker, Oscar Comettant, and others; but they are generally too well known to require comment.

Instruments that are desired to be different in tone or manufacture from those we have on hand can be procured at the same rates.

Old Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation.

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Churches, Houses, Banners, and Transparencies executed in a superior style  
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Brushes lent with paint.

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MR TALLMAN will give particular attention to business in the Surrogate's Court.  
Office, No. 16 Market Street, (Next door to the Post Office.)  
Poughkeepsie, January 1st, 1857.

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## A C A R D .

Having learned that many have the idea that my election to the office of County Judge makes it necessary for me to retire from the practice of Law, I desire to give notice that such is not the case; that I shall continue to practice as a Lawyer in all the Courts of the State, (except in the Dutchess County Court) the same as heretofore.

January 1st, 1857.

HOMER A. NELSON.

NELSON & PULTZ, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office over the Post Office.

HENRY F. PULTZ.

HOMER A. NELSON.

# DOBBS & BRITTAJN.

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Who has not heard them justly named,  
As MERCHANT TAILORS, none more famed,  
Whose reputation, far and near,  
Has been a theme for every ear,  
Whose stock of clothes, now ready made,  
Defies all others of the Trade,

Let those who wish to buy a vest,  
Of Velvet, Silk, or Satin best,  
Or ought else of the male attire,  
From coat to pants, or suit entire,  
Remember at *Two-fifty-one*  
In Main Street, where it can be done.

There French and English broadcloths are,  
(As well as cassimeres) by far  
The best assorted, we opine,  
From lower price to superfine,  
Than elsewhere can be found for sale  
Within the city's busy pale.

Then they who of them garments get,  
Are sure to have an unique fit,  
Whether to order made or not,  
Let not this trite fact be forgot—  
And as to price they sell in fine,  
Below all others in their line.

FURNISHING Goods next claim a line,  
Of which their invoice does combine  
Such as Shirts, Cravats, and Ties,  
Hose and Gloves of every size,  
With What-nots, each at lowest rate,  
Too numerous to enumerate.

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SETTING TEETH

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Which surpasses every other style of work in beauty and natural appearance.